INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF **REVENUE** 100 N. SENATE AVENUE INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46204-2253

www.in.gov/dor/

Corporate Taxpayer Assistance (317) 615-2662

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State of Indiana Partnership Return Booklet 2005 Form IT-65



This booklet contains:

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet

Form IT-65 - Indiana Partnership Return IT-65 - Schedule IN K-1 - Partner's Share of Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Schedule IT-65COMP - Partners' Composite Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits Worksheet for Attributing Partnership Income for Unitary Corporate Partners IT-65 Schedule E Apportionment of Income

Pass-through Tax Credits Available to Partners Form DB020W-NR - Indiana Withholding Tax for Nonresidents



2005 IT-65 Indiana Partnership Booklet

Who Must File and When

Partnerships conducting business within Indiana must file an annual return, Form IT-65, and information return IN K-1, with the Department, disclosing each partner's share of distributed and undistributed income. These forms are due on or before the fifteenth (15) day of the fourth (4) month following the close of the partnership's tax year. Attach the first four pages of the U.S. Partnership Return of Income, Form 1065 or 1065B. Federal Schedules K-1 should not be attached, but must be made available for inspection upon request by the Department.

Any partnership doing business in Indiana or deriving gross income from sources within Indiana is required to file the above return.

The following activities occurring in Indiana constitute doing business or deriving income from Indiana sources:

- 1. Maintenance of an office, warehouse, construction site or other place of business;
- Maintenance of an inventory of merchandise or material for sale, distribution or manufacture, or consigned goods;
- 3. The sale or distribution of merchandise to customers directly from company-owned or operated vehicles when the title of merchandise is transferred from the seller or distributor to the customer at the time of sale or distribution;
- 4. The rendering of a service to customers in Indiana;
- 5. The ownership, rental, or operation of a business or property (real or personal) in Indiana;
- 6. Acceptance of orders in Indiana with no right of approval or rejection in another state;
- 7. Interstate transportation; or
- 8. Maintenance of a public utility.

The term "partnership" includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other unincorporated organization that is not, within the meaning of Indiana Code (IC) 6-3-1, a corporation, trust, or an estate. Banks with common trust funds filing U.S. Form 1065 will file partnership Form IT-65 and comply with provisions of Internal Revenue Regulation 1.6032-1 when reporting for Indiana purposes.

References to the Internal Revenue Code

Public Law (PL) 246-2005, SECTION 70 updates references to the Internal Revenue Code in certain Indiana tax statutes. For tax year 2005, any reference to the Internal Revenue Code and subsequent regulations means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and in effect on January 1, 2005.

There are two exceptions in the update. IRC Section 179 expensing is capped at \$25,000 and the deduction allowed for domestic production activities under IRC Section 199 is not included for Indiana adjusted gross income. All other federal statute changes as a result of passage of The American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 and Working Families Tax Relief Act of 2004, except as noted below, are recognized for taxable years

beginning on or after January 1, 2005. *Citations affected: IC 6-3-1-3.5, 6-3-1-11, 6-3-1-33 (HEA 1001-2005 SECTIONS 69, 70, 71, 248).*

Modifications for Adjusted Gross Income

• Special (Bonus) Depreciation Allowance - Add or subtract the amount attributable to bonus depreciation in excess of any regular depreciation that would be allowed had not an election under IRC Section 168(k) been made as applied to property in the year that it was placed into service. Taxpayers that own property for which additional first-year special depreciation for qualified property, including fifty (50) percent bonus depreciation, was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year, must add or subtract an amount necessary to make their adjusted gross income equal to the amount computed without applying any bonus depreciation. The subsequent depreciation allowance is to be calculated on the state's stepped up basis until the property is disposed.

Commissioner's Directive #19 explains this initial required modification which was formerly adopted by the Indiana General Assembly in 2003. See line 2(b) on Form IT-65.

 Excess First-Year Capital Investment (IRC Section 179) Deduction - Add back or subtract your share of the IRC Section 179 deduction claimed for federal tax purposes that exceeds the amount that is allowed for state purposes. Indiana adopted the former expensing limit provided by The Jobs Creation and Workers Assistance Act of 2002 and has since specified an expensing cap of \$25,000.

This modification effects the basis of the property if a higher Section 179 limit is applied. The increase to \$100,000 deduction and a beginning \$400,000 phase-out limitation allowed by 2003 federal legislation is not allowed for purposes of calculating Indiana adjusted gross income.

The depreciation allowances in the year of purchase and in later years must be adjusted to reflect the additional first—year depreciation deduction, including the special depreciation allowance for fifty (50) percent bonus depreciation property, until the property is sold). See line 2(c) on Form IT-65.

Deduction for Domestic Production Activities (new modification disallows IRC Section 199) - Add back an amount equal to the deduction for qualified domestic production activities for the taxable year if claimed for federal income tax purposes under IRC Section 199. (See line 2(d) on Form IT-65.) Citation affected: IC 6-3-1-3.5(b)(8). Effective January 1, 2005 (HEA 1001-2005 SECTION 69).

Also see revised instructions beginning on page 7.

Utility Receipts Tax

Effective January 1, 2003, a Utility Receipts Tax (Form URT) is imposed at the rate of one and four-tenths (1.4) percent of the taxable receipts from the retail sale of utility services. The utility services subject to tax include: electric energy, natural gas, water, steam, sewage, and telecommunications.

If you have more than \$1,000 in gross retail receipts from the sale of utility services, you might be required to file Form URT-1 (Utility Receipts Tax Return), in addition to Form IT-65. See Commissioner's Directive #18.

General Filing Instructions

Liability of the Partnership

Partnerships as entities are not subject to income taxes. However, publicly traded partnerships treated as limited liability companies pursuant to IRC Section 7704 will be classified for Indiana tax purposes in the same manner they are classified for federal tax purposes. A limited liability company classified as a corporation for federal tax purposes should file Form IT-20.

- Partnerships are considered to be the taxpayer with respect to the payment of amounts required to be withheld at source. See following Withholding Tax Liabilities of Partnerships.
- Partnerships are subject to the use tax. Use tax is due
 on the storage, use or consumption of tangible personal
 property purchased in a transaction in Indiana or
 elsewhere, unless such transaction is exempt from the
 sales and use tax by law or the sales tax due and paid
 on the transaction equals the use tax due. See
 instructions for the Sales/Use Tax Worksheet on
 page 9.
- An apportionment schedule must be included with the return if the partnership is doing business both within and outside Indiana and has any partners not domiciled in Indiana. See instructions for IT-65 Schedule E -Apportionment of Income on page 17 and 18.
- A partnership may file a composite adjusted gross income tax return on behalf of non-Indiana resident individual partners electing to participate in the composite return. See Filing Procedures for IT-65COMP Composite Return on page 14.

To avoid penalty and interest charges for delinquent filing of returns, a partnership should verify its tax status and withholding responsibilities before commencing business in Indiana.

Withholding Tax Liabilities of Partnerships

The following instances obligate the partnership to register with the Department and become an Indiana withholding agent on behalf of each of the following:

Withholding on Residents

Partnerships making payments of salaries, wages, tips, fees, bonuses, and commissions subject to Indiana state and/ or county income taxes and required by the Internal Revenue Code to withhold federal taxes on those types of payments are also required to withhold for Indiana tax purposes. Payment of amounts withheld must be remitted to the Department on the proper WH-1 withholding return by its due date. If a return and/or payment of the proper amount of tax withheld is not paid by the due date, penalty and interest will be added. A partner may be personally subject to criminal prosecution if the failure to pay and/or file a withholding return is due to fraud or tax evasion.

Withholding on Nonresidents

Employees - A partnership must withhold Indiana state and/or county income taxes from employees who work in Indiana but are not residents of Indiana. However, withholding on compensation of nonresident team members of certain professional sports organizations is based on duty days performed in Indiana. Refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #88.

There is an exception from withholding if an employee resides in one of the states that has entered into a reciprocal agreement with Indiana, but this does not affect county taxation.

For purposes of withholding county income taxes, the term "nonresident" refers to a nonresident of the county where the partnership has locations or is located.

Individual Partners - A partnership must withhold state income tax at the rate of three and four- tenths (3.4) percent on the apportioned distributive shares of partnership income (on current-year earnings derived from Indiana sources) each time it pays or credits any of its nonresident and part-year resident individual partners. This does not apply to residents of reverse credit states (Arizona, California - see note, Oregon, District of Columbia) who are subject to and pay income taxes at rates of three and four- tenths (3.4) percent or higher to their resident state.

Note: Indiana state withholding is required whenever a California resident partner is included in an Indiana composite adjusted gross income tax return.

Withholding at the appropriate adopting county's nonresident tax rate is required on each non-Indiana resident partner whose principal place of business or employment on January 1 is located in an Indiana county that has adopted a county income tax.

Corporate Partners - Partnerships must withhold on income distributions to all corporate partners, that are not registered with the Indiana Secretary of State, an amount reflecting the ultimate Indiana tax liability due by respective partners because of the partnership's activities.

A corporation is subject to and will pay adjusted gross income tax at the rate of eight and one-half (8.5) percent.

Partnerships conducting the business of a financial institution which have nonresident corporate partners that transact the business of a financial institution are responsible to withhold and remit the Indiana Financial Institution Tax (FIT). Financial institution tax of eight and one-half (8.5) percent must be withheld on the respective nonresident corporate partner's share of partnership income as computed under IC 6-5.5-4 unless there is a written declaration that the partner is not subject to the financial institution tax. In such instance only, corporate adjusted gross income tax need be withheld from the nonresident corporate partner's distributive share of income apportioned to Indiana.

Caution: The withholding provisions on nonresidents do not apply to partners who are any one of the following entities:

- Indiana-domiciled corporation registered with the Indiana Secretary of State;
- 2. Non-Indiana domiciliary corporation registered with the Indiana Secretary of State;
- 3. Nontaxable trust or estate;
- 4. S Corporation; or
- 5. Wholly exempt nonprofit organization with no unrelated trade or business partnership income.

A partnership must withhold tax from income distributions to an S corporation, fiduciary or another partnership passing through Indiana income to a nonresident shareholder, beneficiary or partner and designate as a "Nominee" the ultimate recipient as if there were no other intermediary entities. The upper tier partnership passing through Indiana income to its partners must withhold tax for nonresident nominees on a final pro rata basis without reapportioning the income at the lower level. See Income Tax Information Bulletin #85.

The partnership's withholding of state and/or county tax from nonresident partners is payable quarterly, if the monthly average is less than \$50, on Form WH-1. This form must be filed by the last day of the month following the end of each quarter where a distribution was made (e.g. if a current distribution is made on June 17, 2006, the withholding tax is remitted with Form WH-1 for June, and is due on August 1, 2006).

A partnership having one distribution credited to partners during the year or at the close of the partnership's fiscal year may be permitted to file Form DB020W-NR. This creates a nonresident withholding account if one does not exist, and allows the respective state and county withholding tax amounts on nonresidents to be paid at one time when a nonresident withholding account is established. This withholding return, a copy of which is included in this booklet, is due by the fifteenth (15) day of the third (3) month following the end of the taxable year (e.g., if a single annual distribution for a calendar year is made on December 31, 2005, the withholding tax is due March 15, 2006). Advances or drawings against partner's distributive share of income are deemed paid on the last day of the partnership's tax year.

The partnership shall be liable for any delinquent penalty and interest in addition to the amount withheld or required to be withheld and paid to the Department. **Note:** Compliance with the act of withholding will not relieve any non-Indiana domiciled partner from annual filing requirements (except individuals included in a composite return) or the payment of any unpaid tax, penalties and interest.

How to Submit the Withholding Payment

Form WH-1 - The periodic payment of amounts withheld from nonresident partners should be included in the remittance with Form WH-1. This form is also used to remit amounts withheld on employees. Withholding agents assigned to an annual, quarterly, or monthly status will be mailed a voucher packet containing the employer's Withholding Tax Returns to be used for this purpose. Each return needs to be completed and mailed (postmarked) by its due date and should include the total amount withheld for that period. By law, the withholding return must be filed even when no withholding amount is due.

If the partnership pays or credits amounts to its nonresident partners only one time each year, it may be permitted to file a designated nonresident withholding return to pay the withholding tax from income distributions made to the nonresident partners. The initial use of Form DB020W-NR (included in this booklet), filed with WH-18 copies, will result in the creation of a separate withholding account aside from any existing payroll withholding account. The payment due date on this type of account is automatically extended to the fifteenth (15) day of the third (3) month following the end of the partnership's taxable year.

If payment is made for any composite tax due on Form IT-65 and is filed past the due date of the withholding return, the partnership will owe penalty and interest. Penalty charges may be avoided by timely paying withholding tax liabilities.

If you need to establish a withholding account with the Department you should contact the Taxpayer Services Division at (317) 233-4016, or Tax Form Order Request Line at (317) 615-2581 to obtain Form BT-1, Business Tax Application and withholding registration. Also see www.in.gov/dor/taxforms/

Form WH-3 - An annual Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return, Form WH-3, must be completed by the withholding agent and filed by the end of February following the close of each calendar year. The Indiana Taxpayer Identification Number (TID), the partnership's name, and the calendar year must be included. This form is used to reconcile the monthly, quarterly or annual WH-1 returns with the W-2 and WH-18 reports submitted with the WH-3. Although magnetic tape may be used to transmit W-2 information, paper copies of Form WH-18 must be attached to the WH-3 when it is submitted.

On Form WH-3, the withholding agent enters the total annual amount of state and county income taxes or other taxes withheld from employees and nonresidents receiving income subject to Indiana withholding as listed on federal Form W-2 and Indiana Form WH-18. The amount of county tax withheld during the year is separated according to the amounts withheld for each county. If the withholding agent has overpaid the withholding liability for the year, he is entitled to a refund. Enter the amount to be refunded on Form WH-3 and provide an explanation. If the withholding agent has underpaid the payroll or nonresident partner withholding liability for the year,

do not submit the payment with Form WH-3; instead, complete Form WH-1U (included with the WH-3 packet) and submit the payment under separate cover. The Indiana taxpayer identification number and the period to which the payment should be applied must also be indicated. (Form DB020W-NR on page 23 is for use in making an initial payment of the withholding tax due on once-a-year income distributions to nonresident partners.)

Specific instructions for completing Form WH-18 are found on the reverse side of that form. A supply of these forms is available from the Department upon request.

How to Register as a Withholding Agent

A partnership with any withholding liability as described above is required to register as an Indiana withholding agent. The Department assigns an Indiana taxpayer identification (TID) number consisting of a ten (10) digit number exclusive to the taxpayer and a three (3) digit number for the location being registered.

The partnership has two options in registering as a withholding agent. The first option is to request and to file the Indiana Department of Revenue Business Tax Application, Form BT-1, for the partnership. Request Form BT-1 and Instructions for Withholding Registration by calling the Taxpayer Services Division at (317) 233-4016. It takes approximately two to three weeks to process an application that has been mailed to the Indiana Department of Revenue; however, any initial withholding payments can be remitted with the application. The BT-1 can also be completed online at www.in.gov/dor/.

The second option is to visit either the downtown Indianapolis office of the Department or one of the district offices located throughout the state to be registered the same day.

Partner's Liability and Filing Requirements

A partner's share of profit or loss from a partnership will be included in the partner's calculation of federal adjusted gross income and is generally subject to the same rules for arriving at Indiana adjusted gross income. Therefore, a partner's distributive share, before any modifications required by Indiana statutes, is the same ratio and amount as determined under I.R.C. Section 704 and its prescribed regulations. The partners will include their share of all partnership income, whether distributed or undistributed, on their separate or individual Indiana income or franchise tax returns. Each partner's distributive share of income will be adjusted by modifications provided for in IC 6-3-1-3.5(a) or (b).

Individual Partners

Residents - A resident partner reports the entire distributive share of partnership income (loss) as adjusted, no matter where the partnership's business is located or in which states it does business. Form IT-40, Indiana Individual Income Tax Return, will be completed by the individual partners.

Nonresidents - Part and full-year nonresident partners report their share of partnership income (loss), as adjusted, derived from or attributed to sources within Indiana as determined by the use of the apportionment formula described in IC 6-3-2-2(b). Whenever a partnership has a nonresident

partner and conducts business within and outside Indiana, the partnership must include the apportionment worksheet with Form IT-65. Form IT-40PNR, Indiana Part-Year or Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return, will be completed by the partner. Credit must be claimed on that return for amounts withheld by the partnership from the partner's distributive share of income. Form WH-18, copy C, is required to be attached to the return to verify any such withholding credit amount.

Nonresident partners are exempt from the filing requirements of an Indiana Individual Income Tax Return only if they are properly included as members of a composite return.

A part-year nonresident partner will be required to file Form IT-40PNR reporting the total amount of income (loss) received while residing in Indiana and that part of Indiana source income received while a nonresident. Apportioned Indiana income (loss), as modified, received by a nonresident of Indiana is also reported on Form IT-40PNR. **Note:** Passive losses may not exceed the limits imposed by IRC Section 469. Losses may not exceed the partner's investment. See IRC Section 704.

Corporate Partners

Corporate partners report their distributive share of the partnership income (loss) on Form FIT-20, IT-20, IT-20S, IT-20NP, or IT-41. All distributions are fully taxable for adjusted gross income tax purposes. Taxable partnership income (loss) will include pro rata Indiana modifications; however, losses may not exceed the limits imposed by IRC Section 704.

Corporate partners doing business within and outside Indiana must also determine their taxable adjusted gross income from Indiana sources through the use of the allocation and apportionment provisions contained in IC 6-3-2-2(b)-(h). These generally follow the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act so that a multi-state corporation must first determine what part of its adjusted gross income, which includes all partnership income, constitutes business income and what part is nonbusiness income. The relationship between the business of the corporate partner and the partnership will control the classification. Non-unitary partnership income distributions attributed at the partnership level to Indiana will be treated as allocated income on the corporate partners' Indiana return.

If the corporate partner's activities and the partnership's activities constitute a unitary business under established standards, disregarding ownership requirements, the business income of the unitary business attributable to Indiana is determined by a three-factor apportionment formula. The formula consists of property, payroll, and sales of the corporate partner and its actual share of the partnership's factors for any partnership year ending within or with the corporate partner's taxable year.

The partner's proportionate share of all of the partnership's (unapportioned) state income and charitable contributions deducted in arriving at partnership income is to be added back in determining adjusted gross income.

If the corporate partner's activities and the partnership's activities do not constitute a unitary business under established standards, the corporate partner's share of the partnership income attributable to Indiana will be determined as follows:

(1) If the partnership derives income from sources within and outside Indiana, the income derived from sources within Indiana is determined by a three-factor apportionment formula consisting of property, payroll, and sales of the partnership; (2) If the partnership derives income from sources entirely within Indiana, or entirely outside Indiana, such income will not be subject to formula apportionment. See 45 IAC 3.1-1-153 for reporting requirements.

For non-unitary partners, taxable partnership distributions included in federal taxable income are deducted on the nonbusiness and non-unitary income adjustment line of the corporation's return. Non-unitary partnership income attributed to Indiana, including apportioned pro rata modifications, is entered on the adjustment line used to report Indiana allocated nonbusiness income and Indiana non-unitary partnership income. Apportioned business income, including unitary partnership income and non-unitary partnership income attributed to Indiana, plus corporate partner's other nonbusiness income allocated to Indiana (plus modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5(b) for adjusted gross income) equals the corporate taxpayer's taxable income for Indiana.

Corporate partners subject to the Indiana financial institution franchise tax will include the corporation's percentage of partnership adjusted gross or apportioned income, as computed under IC 6-5.5-4, on Form FIT-20.

Use the worksheets on page 10 for attributing unitary partnership income and for computing partnership income subject to tax under the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act.

Basis of Partner's Interest in Partnership

For Indiana income tax purposes, the basis of the partnership interest will generally be the same as its basis for federal income tax purposes. Special adjustments to income and loss under the Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act (for the add back of income taxes and the deduction from income for U.S. Government obligations) are limited to current reporting but may also affect the basis of the partner's interest.

Example - Indiana Partnership Income for Individuals

Taxpayer A, a resident of Indiana, and Taxpayer B, a nonresident of Indiana, each have a fifty (50) percent interest in ABC Company, an Indiana partnership doing business both within Indiana and outside Indiana.

ABC Company has income from operations of \$530,000 and expenses of \$500,000. Of these expenses, \$35,000 is an expense for state income tax. Taxpayers A and B each received a guaranteed payment of \$10,000.

Computations for ABC Company for a Taxable Period:

ABC Company computes its adjusted partnership income as follows:

\$530,000
(500,000)
+35,000
\$65,000

Using the three-factor apportionment formula under IC 6-3-2-2(b), ABC Company determines its apportionment percentage as follows:

Property factor	80.00%
Payroll factor	40.00%
Sales factor (double-weighted)	120.00%
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	240.00%
Divide by factors present	4
Indiana apportionment percentage	60.00%

Computations for Taxpayers A and B:

Taxpayer A, as a resident of Indiana, must report its own entire share of partnership income to Indiana regardless of whether or not the partnership apportions its income. As a general rule, if tax is paid to another state on a portion of partnership income by Taxpayer A, a credit may be taken on the individual return.

Indiana adjusted partnership income for Taxpayer A is computed as follows:

Guaranteed payment	\$10,000
Distributive share (50% x \$65,000)	+32,500
Indiana adjusted distributive share of income	\$42,500

Taxpayer B, as a nonresident of Indiana, reports only its own share of partnership income and guaranteed payment apportioned to Indiana. As a general rule, if Taxpayer B is required to pay tax to another state on a portion of the income from ABC Company, a credit cannot be taken on the Indiana return but must be claimed from the state of residence.

Indiana adjusted partnership income for Taxpayer B is computed as follows:

Guaranteed payment	\$10,000
Distributive share (50% x \$65,000)	+32,500
Total partnership share of income	\$42,500
Multiply by apportionment percentage	x 60%
Apportioned Indiana distributive	
share of income	\$25,000

Accounting Periods and Methods

The accounting period for Form IT-65 and the method of accounting adopted must be the same as used for federal income tax purposes.

Extended Due Date

The initial due date for filing is the fifteenth (15) day of the fourth (4) month following the close of the partnership's tax year.

The Department normally recognizes the Internal Revenue Service application for automatic extension of time to file (Form 8736 or Form 8800). Do not file a separate copy of this form with the Department to request an Indiana extension. Instead, the federal extension form must be attached when the Indiana return is filed. Returns postmarked within thirty (30) days after the last date indicated on the federal extension form will be filed timely.

In the event a federal extension is not needed, a partnership may request a separate Indiana extension of time to file by writing the Indiana Department of Revenue, Corporate Income Tax Section, Returns Processing Center, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2253.

Any payment made after the original due date must include penalty and interest. Caution: The filing due date for the partnership return is different than the payment due date of income tax withholding and composite adjusted gross income tax on nonresident partners.

Amended Returns

If the partnership files an amended federal return and the change(s) affects the Indiana income or the taxable income reportable by the partners, both the partnership and the partners must file amended Indiana returns within 120 days after the filing of the amended federal return.

Adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service affecting the reportable Indiana income must be followed with an amended partnership return within 120 days after the adjustment becomes final. Use Form IT-65 - clearly mark "amended" at the top.

Instructions for Completing Form IT-65

File a 2005 partnership return for a tax year ending December 31, 2005, a short tax year beginning and ending in 2005, or a fiscal year beginning in 2005 and ending in 2006. For a fiscal or short tax year, fill in both the beginning month, day, and ending month, day, and year at the top of the form. **Identification Section**

All partnerships filing Form IT-65 must complete the top portion of the form including questions K through S. Please use the correct legal name of the partnership and current mailing address. List the name of the county in Indiana where you have a primary business location. Place "O.O.S." in the county box for an address outside Indiana.

Enter the nine (9) digit federal identification number in the box at the upper right-hand corner of the return. Enter your principal business activity code number in the designated block of the return under the Federal ID Number. Use the six (6) digit activity code as reported on the U.S. Partnership return. A link to a list of these codes is available through the Department's Internet address:

www.in.gov/dor/business/forms.html

If you are registered as a collection agent for the State of Indiana for sales and/or withholding tax, enter your assigned Indiana Taxpayer Identification (TID) number as ten (10) digits by dropping the trailing three (3) digits. This number should always be referenced on all returns and correspondence filed with the Department.

Aggregate Partnership Distributive Share Income

Line 1. Enter the amount from the U.S. Partnership return Schedule K: net ordinary income, net income from real estate activities from Form 8825, other rental income activities, portfolio income and deductions, royalties, capital gains and losses, guaranteed payments and other income.

The Section 179 deduction and that portion of investment expenses included in federal Schedule K, part of line 13 and line 20 relating to investment portfolio (royalty) income, flowing to federal Schedule E, may be tentatively deducted. Do not deduct other expenses treated as federal itemized deductions.

Use Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits on page 15 to assist in the calculation of this figure. You must use the income worksheet if this partnership received any distributive income from an owned partnership interest, estate or trust. If filing federal Form 1065-B by an electing large partnership, use amounts from line 1 through 8 of Schedule K. Convert distributive share of income items into a Form 1065 Schedule K format. Carry figures to IT-65 and IT-65 IN K-1.

Required Indiana State Modifications Lines 2(a) through 2(f).

Line 2(a). Add back all state taxes based on or measured by income, levied by any state, deducted on the federal return.

Line 2(b). Add or subtract an amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which additional first-year special depreciation allowance (thirty (30) percent and fifty (50) percent bonus depreciation) for qualified property was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under IRC Section 168(k) to apply bonus depreciation.

Example:

If IRC Section 179 deduction is elected on business equipment acquired during 2005 costing \$200,000, the capital expensing deduction is \$100,000 with a remaining basis of \$100,000. An additional fifty (50) percent bonus depreciation of \$50,000 is elected, leaving a basis of \$50,000 for a 5-year Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS) property (half-year convention) depreciation deduction of twenty (20) percent (\$10,000). Total amount of federal deduction is \$160,000.

For state purposes, the bonus depreciation of \$50,000 is not allowed and must be added back on line 2b. The IRC Section 179 deduction is capped at \$25,000, the \$75,000 excess amount must be added back on line 2c. These adjustments result in a stepped-up basis of \$175,000 for the state return on which to figure allowable first-year MACRS property depreciation deduction of twenty (20) percent (\$35,000) for 2005. This is a total state deduction of \$25,000 more than already deducted under the General Depreciation System (GDS). The additional depreciation may be excluded here and in subsequent years from the amounts to be added back on line 2(b), or 2(c) when excess IRC Section 179 deduction or bonus depreciation was elected.

See Commissioner's Directive #19 for information on the allowance of depreciation for state tax purposes. Attach a statement to explain your adjustment.

Line 2(c). Enter your share of the IRC Section 179 adjustment claimed for federal tax purposes that exceeds the amount that is recognized for state tax purposes.

Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer that placed any IRC Section 179 property in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions (as defined in IRC Section 179) in a total amount exceeding \$25,000.

Note: If net amount determined for line 2(b) or 2(c) is negative figure, because of a higher depreciation basis in subsequent years, enter the amount in

brackets>. If taxable income is a loss, this adjustment when added back increases a loss.

Attach a statement to explain your adjustment.

Line 2(d). Enter an amount equal to the deduction claimed for qualified domestic production activities under IRC Section 199 for federal income tax purposes.

See References to Internal Revenue Code on page 2 of instructions.

Line 2(e). Deduct interest income, less related expenses, from certain obligations of the United States Government included as income on the federal return. Request Income Tax Information Bulletin #19 for a listing of eligible items.

Line 2(f). Deduct Indiana lottery prize money - A portion of prize money received from the purchase of a winning Indiana lottery game or ticket included in federal taxable income should be excluded. Beginning after June 30, 2002, the proceeds of up to \$1,200 are deductible from each winning lottery game or ticket paid through the Hoosier State Lottery Commission. *Explain deduction on an attached statement.*

Line 2(g). Enter total Indiana modifications (add the resulting amounts on lines 2a through 2d; deduct lines 2e and 2f).

Note: Entries made on federal Form 8825 should also be considered when completing entries on line 2.

Line 3. Add lines 1 and 2(g).

Line 4. Enter on line 4 the Indiana apportionment percentage if the partnership has any multi-state business activities. Under the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act, taxable income from a trade or business carried on within and outside Indiana is computed using a three-factor formula consisting of property, payroll and double weighted the sales factor. Generally, apportioned income is determined by taking the total percentage of the three (3) factors and dividing by four (4). The resulting apportionment percentage will determine the Indiana net income of the nonresident individual partners, non-unitary corporations and other member partnerships that pass-through as a result of the partnership's activities everywhere. See IT-65 Schedule E instructions beginning on page 17.

Before continuing to lines 5 through 15, complete IT-65 Schedule IN K-1 on the reverse side of the form for each partner.

IT-65 Schedule IN K-1 Partner's Share of Indiana Adjusted Gross Income, Deductions, Modifications, and Credits

Attach a copy of IN K-1 to Form IT-65 or provide a complete summary of all information, from the IN K-1 for each partner, with the return.

Partner's Identification Section

Complete a seperate IT-65 IN K-1 to identify each partner.

- (a) Enter the name of partner.
- **(b)** Enter the social security or federal identification number of partner.
- (c) Enter partner's state of residence.
- (d) Enter the amount of tax withheld on income distributions derived from Indiana sources for any nonresident partner for the taxable year. Do not include any penalty or interest paid on delinquent withholding tax. If no withholding tax was paid or if additional withholding tax is due, see instructions for filing Form DB020W-NR. Credit for any amount withheld is to be claimed on the partner's Indiana individual composite, or corporation income tax return.
- (e) Enter the applicable pro rata percentage of partner's interest in the partnership. The percentage should be adjusted to an annual rate if necessary.

Distributive Share Amounts

Complete lines 1 through 16 for the partner. Also provide the partner a statement showing the partner's share of income, credits and modifications. If filing federal Form 1065-B, convert taxable income distributions to federal Form 1065 Schedule K-1 format.

Line 1 through Line 13. For full year Indiana resident partners, complete these lines as shown on the federal Schedule K-1, Form 8865.

For most corporate partners and all nonresident individual partners, the federal Schedule K-1 amounts should be multiplied by the apportionment percentage calculated on the IT-65 Schedule E. See instructions beginning on page 17. The apportioned figures should be entered on lines 1 through 14. Investment interest expenses attributed to royalty income and all other federal deductions (excluding those treated as itemized deductions) should be included on lines 13A or 13B. No other type of investment interest expense, itemized deduction, or carryover loss should be reported on this line. **Note:** If the partnership has received any distributions from

other entities having income previously apportioned to Indiana, use the following methodology to report distributive share income for IT-65 IN K-1.

Alternative Completion of IT-65 Schedule IN K-1 Information

- An alternative application of IT-65 Schedule IN K-1 must be used for members who are nonresident individuals, corporate partners or other partnerships if the partnership had income

from outside Indiana. Use the following method for completion of Schedule IN K-1 when the partnership had any apportioned income from outside Indiana or is otherwise required to complete the Indiana apportionment schedule.

Modify each required Schedule IN K-1 line by recalculating the pro rata share of total partnership income (with required Indiana modifications to adjusted gross income) reported on line 1 of Form IT-65. Use pro rata amount, from line 14A, Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits, on page 15, by applying these steps:

Step 1. Deduct from the above pro rata share the respective pro rata amount of line 14B and line 15B of the Worksheet.

Step 2. Multiply the result by the Indiana apportionment percent reported on line 4 of Form IT-65, (from Schedule E, line 4c, if present). This amount should reflect the partner's proportionate share of this partnership's activity in Indiana.

Step 3. Add to the above amount the pro rata share of any other (entity) source income received by this partnership that was previously apportioned, or allocated as distributive share income derived from Indiana (line 16C of the Worksheet). The result is the modified Indiana partnership income from Indiana sources to be reported on the appropriate lines of Schedule IN K-1 of nonresident individuals, corporations and partnerships for adjusted gross income purposes.

Also use **Worksheet for Attributing Partnership Income to Unitary Corporate Partners**, on page 15, to compile additional information for reporting distributive share income. Certain corporate partners will require these additional income figures from the partnership to properly report its own distributive share income and to compute its Indiana state income tax liability as a result of the partnership's activity in Indiana.

Line 15. Enter the Indiana modifications from the front of Form IT-65, line 2g, as percentage applied, or apportioned in the case of nonresident individuals and non-unitary partners. List pro rata share amount for each modification. For corporate

partners that are unitary partners, enter only their pro rata share of modifications (unapportioned).

Line 16. If the partnership has available any eligible Indiana credits flowing through to the partners, enter the pro rata amount allowed for the partner and indicate type of credit(s) allotted. You must also attach a completed credit schedule to Form IT-65 to support this credit distribution. See list of Pass-through Tax Credits on pages 19 to 21. For further information request Income Tax Information Bulletin #59.

Summary of Calculations

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet IC 6-2.5-3-2 imposes a use tax at the rate of six (6) percent upon the use, storage or consumption of tangible personal property in Indiana that was purchased or rented in a retail transaction, wherever located, and sales tax was not paid. Examples of taxable items include magazine subscriptions, office supplies, electronic components and rental equipment. Also, any property purchased free of tax by use of an exemption certificate or from out-of-state, and converted to a nonexempt use by the business will be subject to the use tax. Complete the Sales/Use Tax Worksheet below to compute any sales/use tax liability. For more information regarding use tax, call (317) 233-4015.

Note: If you are a registered retail sales or out-of-state use tax agent for Indiana you must report your nonexempt purchases used in your Indiana business on Form ST-103, Indiana annual, quarterly or monthly Sales and Use Tax Voucher.

Interest is added if the use tax was not timely paid by the original due date of the return. A ten (10) percent penalty or \$5, whichever is greater, is charged on each unpaid use tax liability. Caution: Do not report your totals from Form ST-103 on this worksheet or on Form IT-65.

Line 5. Enter the use tax due from the completed Sales/Use Tax worksheet.

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet for Line 5,				
List all purchases made during 2005 from out-of- Column A	Column B		Column C	
Description of tangible personal property purchased from out-of-state	Date of Purchase(s)		Purchase Price	
Magazine subscriptions:				
Mail order purchases:				
Internet purchases:				
Other purchases:				
Total purchase price of property subject to the sales/use tax		1		
2. Sales/use tax: Multiply line 1 by .06 (6%)		2		
Sales tax previously paid on the above items (up to 6% per item) plus other tax credi offset use tax, attach explanation		3		
4. Total amount due: Subtract line 3 from line 2. Carry to Form IT-65, line 5. If the amount s negative, enter zero and put no entry on line 5 of the IT-65		4		

Line 6. Enter the total tax liability of the nonresident members included in the Composite Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return, columns D plus E. Attach composite Schedule IT-65COMP.

Line 7. Total tax: Add tax shown on lines 5 and 6.

Line 8. Enter the total credits for all nonresident members included in the composite return as reflected on Schedule IT-65COMP, column F plus other credits, column G (Attach copy C of Form WH-18 for each composite member.) Do not take any credit for individual or separate estimated tax payments made by the partners.

Line 9. Enter any other payments/credits belonging to the partnership such as EDGE credit (not passed-through to partners). A detailed explanation must be attached for any credits claimed on this line.

Line 10. Subtotal: Subtract lines 8 and 9 from line 7. If a balance due remains, proceed to lines 11, 12 and 13.

Line 11. Enter total interest due.

Caution: Two separate calculations of interest and penalty may be required:

- 1. Interest is computed on net amount of composite tax on line 10 paid after the fifteenth (15) day of the third (3) month following the end of the partnership's taxable year. Interest is calculated from the day following the due date for payment of composite tax to the actual date the balance is paid with the IT-65 return.
- 2. Interest on use tax is calculated on the amount of use tax on line 10 which is paid after the original due date of the IT-65 return.

Contact the Department for the current rate of interest charged.

Line 12. Enter total penalty due. Penalty is ten (10) percent of the amount (but not less than \$5) of any composite tax due on line 10 paid after the fifteenth (15) day of the third (3) month following the end of the partnership's taxable year. (See caution note on line 11 above.) Penalty, which equals the greater of ten (10) percent of the amount of use tax on line 10 or \$5, is still due on use tax paid after the original due date of the return.

If a return showing no liability on line 7 is filed late, penalty for failure to file by the due date will be \$10 per day the return is past due, up to a maximum of \$250.

There is also a separate \$10 penalty for filing Schedule IN K-1 information return late.

Line 13. Amount due: If line 10 is greater than zero, add lines 10, 11, and 12, and attach a separate remittance for total amount owed for each Form IT-65 filed.

Line 14. Overpayment: If the total of lines 8 and 9 exceeds line 7, subtract the total of lines 11 and 12 from line 10. If the result is less than zero, this is your net overpayment. **Note:** If penalties and interest are due because of a delinquent filing or payment, the overpayment must be reduced by these charges. If the result is a balance due, enter the difference on line 13.

Line 15. Enter the same amount from line 14 to be refunded.

Certification of Signatures and Authorization Section

Be sure to sign, date, and print your name on the return. If a paid preparer completes your return, you may authorize the Department to discuss your return with the preparer by checking the [yes] authorization box above the signature line.

Please mail completed returns with a filled-in 2-D barcode to:

Indiana Department of Revenue P.O. Box 7231 Indianapolis, IN 46207-7231

All other prepared returns must be mailed to:
Indiana Department of Revenue
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2253



Indiana Department of Revenue Indiana Partnership Return for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2005

or Other Tax Year Beginning _AA/_		_/ 2005 and Er	nding BB/_		_/		_		
Form IT-65							ease do no		above)
State Form 11800 (R4/8-05)				Fed	eral Ide	ntificati	on Num	nber	
Name of Douts auchin				A	cinal B	usiness	Λ ctivit	v Code	
Name of Partnership				FIIII	upai b ∣		Activity	y Code	-
B		ļ <u>-</u>		H	no Toy	nover le	lontifico	tion Ni	ımbar
Number and Street		Indiana County	y or O.O.S.	India	ana rax	payer lo	lenunca	lion inu	imbei
C		D		1					
City State		Zip (Code	Tele	phone	Numbe	ŗ		
E F		G		J ()				
K. Date of organization In the State of 2	0	Check all boxes that apply to ent	1 Initial Return		Final R		omposi	ite Ret	urn
L. State of commercial domicile—	P		ndiana resident partn			,			
M. Year of initial Indiana return			of time to file form att			1 Yes	2 No		
N. Accounting method:			d liability company ele			_	_	t on vo	ur
1 Cash 2 Accrual 3 Other	_	federal return?	1 Yes 2 No	, our ig	partition	ionip ac	, au 110111	t on yo	- GI
E Cash E Accidal Echici	_ _		p a member of any o	thar r	artnare	hin(e)2	F	1 Yes	2 No
Aggregate Bartnership Dietrihutive Chare Income				mer k	artirers	iiip(s):		∐162	ZIVO
Aggregate Partnership Distributive Share Income									
 Total net income (loss) from U.S. Partnership return, Form 106 less line 12, and a portion of line 13 related to investment income. 		•	· ·		1				\top
 Add backs: a) All state income taxes deducted on the federal return 	,		2a		Į.				
b) Net bonus depreciation allowance			2b			2	NOE		
c) Excess IRC Section 179 deduction			2c			2	005)	
d) Domestic production activities deduction (IRC	Section	199)	2d			IT	-65		
Deduct: e) Interest on U.S. Government obligations							-03	,	
Deduct: f) Indiana lottery prize money			2f		_				
2g. Total state modifications to distributive share of partnership inco					2g				
3. Total partnership income, as adjusted (add lines 1 and 2g)				_	3				
Partnerships deriving income from sources within and outside Indiana		-							iust
complete line 4 below. Enter distributive share, as apportioned, on IT-6	65 Sche	dule IN K-1 and a	attach IT-65 Schedule	E, A	portion	ment of	Income).	
4. Enter average percentage for Indiana apportioned adjusted gross i	ncome f	from IT-65 Schedu	ule E line (4c), if applica	able 🛮	4		<u> </u>		%
Summary of Calculations				Г					
5. Sales/use tax due on purchases subject to use tax from Sale	s/Use 7	Tax worksheet (fr	om page 9)	[5				
6. Total composite tax from completed Schedule IT-65COMP (D+I	E). Atta	ch schedule		[6				
7. Total tax (add lines 5 and 6) Caution: If line 7 is zero, see line	e 12 late	e file penalty			7				
8. Total composite tax return credits (attach schedule and WH-1	8 stater	ment(s) for comp	osite members)	[8				
9. Other payments/credits belonging to the partnership (attach d				- +	9				+-
10. Subtotal (line 7 minus lines 8 and 9). If total is greater than zer		,			10				+
11. Interest: Enter total interest due; see instructions. (Contact the					11				+
·			,	-					+
12. Penalty: If paying late enter 10% of line 10. If line 7 is zero, enter 5	\$ 10 bei	day illed past trie	due date, see instructi	Ons	12				+
13. Total Amount Due (add lines 10, 11 and 12). If less than zero	o, enter	on line 14 F	Pay in U.S. Funds	>	13				
Please pay the sum on line 13, make check payable	to: Ind	diana Departme	nt of Revenue						
14. Overpayment (line 8 plus line 9, minus lines 7, 11, and 12)			14						
15. Refund: Amount from line 14 to be refunded. Enter as a posit	ive figu	re	15						
Certification of Signatures and Authorization Section			Do not write in I	ine 20	or _				
I authorize the Department to discuss my return with my tax pr	reparer.	cc Yes	in Box DD. Re		for 20				
➤ Under penalties of perjury, I declare I have examined this rea			nying Department's u	se onl	y. DE)			
schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge ar	nd belie	f it is true, corre	ct and complete.						
Partnership's e-mail add	ress	EE							
Signature of Partner Date	F	Print or Type Name of P	artner		Title				
Distant and Distance and News		LL	DTIM March		MI	M			
Print or Type Paid Preparer's Name FF		Preparer's FID, SSN, or NN	PIIN Number	Che	eck Box:	1 🗆 F	ederal I.	.D. Num	nber
Street Address		aytime Telephone Num	ber of Preparer			2 🗆 S	ocial Se	•	lumber
GG		PP				3 🗌 P	TIN Nun	nber	
City State Zip+4		Preparer's Signature							

IT-65 2005 Schedule IN K-1

State Form 49181

Indiana Department of Revenue

Partner's Share of Indiana Adjusted Gross Income, Deductions, Modifications and Credits

(R4/8-05)	For Tax Year Beginning AA/ 2005 and Ending BB	
Name of	f Partnership Federal Identification Numb	er
В	A	
	utions - Provide IN K-1 information for each partner. Attach IN K-1 to IT-65 return. amounts for lines 1 through 13 of any non-resident partners must be multiplied by the Indiana apportion	nment percent, if applicable from IT-65.
line 4.	appendix	
	ation Section of Partner:	
(a) Na	ame of Partner:	
(b) Sc	ocial Security Number or Federal Identification Number:	
(c) Pa	artner's State of Residence:	
(d) Ind	diana Tax Withheld for Nonresident Partner:	\$
(e) Pa	artner's Federal Pro Rata Percentage:	%
Distrib	butive Share Amounts	(Omit Cents)
1.	Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities	
2.	Income (loss) from rental real estate activities	
3.	Other net rental income (loss)	
4.	Guaranteed payments to partner	
5.	Interest Income	
6a.	Ordinary dividends	
7.	Royalties	
8.	Net short-term capital gain (loss) Schedule D, Form 1065	
9a.	Net long-term capital gain (loss) Schedule D, Form 1065	
10.	Net IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) Form 4797	
11.	Other income (loss)	
12.	IRC Section 179 expense deduction	
13A.	Portion of expenses related to investment portfolio income, including investment interexpense and other (federal non-itemized) deductions	
13B.	Other information from line 20 of federal K-1 related to investment interest and expen not listed elsewhere	
14.	Total pro rata distributions (add lines 1 through 11, subtract lines 12 and 13 when applicable	ole).
15.	State modifications - Designate the distributive share amount of each modification for Indiana adjusted gross income from line 2 on front of Form IT-65: 2(a) 2(b) 2(c) 2(d) 2(e)	
	2(f) Total distributive share of modifications	>
16.	Pro rata share of Indiana income tax credits pass-through from partnership	

Schedule IT-65COMP

Indiana Department of Revenue

State Form	49180
(R4/8-05)	

Name of Partnership	Federal Identification Number
B	Δ

Partners' Composite Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return

For Partnership's Tax Year 2005 or Fiscal Year Beginning AA	A /	/ 2005 and EndingBB	/ /

See instructions on reverse side. Attach to Form IT-65 (Use additional sheets if necessary). **PART I-** List name, social security number and address of each nonresident partner *not* included in composite return.

(Attach a	dditional sheets if necess	ary.)			
(a) Name	(b) SS Number	(c)Street	(d) City	(e) State	(f) Zip Code
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					

Attach WH-18, copy C for each	Enter pro r	ata share	Composite A	djusted Gross I	Credit	S	
nonresident	A	В	С	D	E	F	G
composite partner.	Apportioned distributive	Indiana modifications	Adjusted gross	State tax multiply	County tax multiply C by	Enter partner's	Enter pro
(a) Name	income attributed to Indiana from IN K-1, line 14	from IN K-1, line 15	income Add A + B	C x 3.4% (cannot be less than zero)	nonresident county tax rate (if applicable)	withholding credit as shown on Form WH-18	from IN K-1, line 16 (may not exceed D)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
18.							
19.							
20.							
carryover totals from addition							
add above total taxes and to				Tax:		Credit:	
Carry total tax and credits to				Add D and E		Add F and G	

Filing Procedure for IT-65COMP Composite Return

A partnership may file a composite adjusted gross income tax return on behalf of qualifying non-Indiana resident individual partners. Nonresident partners properly electing to participate in the composite return will be relieved of the obligation to file an Indiana individual adjusted gross income tax return.

The composite return, Schedule IT-65COMP, shall be filed with and have the same due date as the partnership return. If the Internal Revenue Service allows the partnership an extension to file its income tax return, the due date for its Indiana return is automatically extended for the same period, plus thirty (30) days.

Composite income means each nonresident partner's distributive share of income derived from sources within Indiana as determined by the use of the apportionment formula described in IC 6-3-2-2(b) plus Indiana modifications.

Composite filing does not negate the partnership's requirement to file on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis Form WH-1 (Employer's Withholding Tax Return), used for submitting withholding tax payments for all nonresident partners along with any withholding for employees. However, withholding is not required on residents of reverse credit states (Arizona, California, Oregon, District of Columbia), except when a California resident is included on the Indiana composite return.

The amount of tax withheld on partners is shown as a credit on Form WH-18, (Indiana Miscellaneous Withholding Tax Statement for Nonresident). Copy A of Form WH-18 must be filed with the Department of Revenue together with Form WH-3, Annual Withholding Reconciliation, on or before the last day of February.

Filing Requirements for Composite Return

The partner electing to be included in the composite return authorizes the partnership to file on his or her behalf. This election, once made, is irrevocable for that tax year.

However, any partner within the following categories must, in all cases, be excluded from the composite return: (a) Any partner that is a corporation, a partnership or fiduciary; (b) Any partner who received a distribution(s) during the year in excess of his or her distributive share of net income from partnership operations; (c) Any partner who sold any portion of his or her interest in the partnership during the year; (d) Any partner receiving income during the year from an Indiana source other than the partnership; and (e) Any partner who for a portion of the year was a resident of Indiana.

The following limitations and conditions will apply to each partner included as a member in the composite return: (a) Any short term capital gain (loss) plus any long term capital gain (loss) specifically allocated for a partner is allowed, subject to any "passive activity" loss limitations pursuant to IRC Section 469 and capital loss limitations imposed on

noncorporate taxpayers by IRC Section 1211; (b) No deduction is permitted for interest paid on investment indebtedness under IRC Section 163(d) (limitation on interest investment indebtedness); (c) No deduction is permitted for carryover of net operating losses or capital losses; (d) No personal exemption is permitted; (e) No deduction is allowed for charitable contributions allowed or allowable pursuant to IRC Section 170; (f) No credit is permitted for taxes paid to other states; (g) No credit carryovers are permitted; and (h) All other credits which flow through to partners on a pro rata basis are limited to the partner's state income tax liability. See list of Pass-through Tax Credit on pages 19 to 21.

The partnership filing a composite return is liable not only for the tax shown on the return but also for any additional tax, interest, and penalty as a result of a subsequent audit or examination. Any refund of state or county tax as a result of filing a composite return shall be remitted directly to the partnership.

The partnership should send a copy of general Indiana filing requirements to each nonresident partner. The partnership must determine partners electing to be included in the composite return and partners not electing to be included. See Income Tax Information Bulletin #72 for more information.

Instructions for Completing Composite Return

PART I - The partnership must disclose the name and complete address of its nonresident partners who are excluded from this composite return. These partners are required to file separate Indiana income tax returns.

PART II - Indicate the name of each partner electing to be a member included in this composite return. Subject to the limitations and conditions specified in the filing requirements, separately compute the state tax liabilities and credits on the composite return attributable to each partner.

Column E. If a nonresident individual is engaged in principal work activity in an adopting county on January 1, the county tax should be calculated. Multiply column C by the applicable nonresident county tax rate. Use Departmental Notice #1 to determine if a composite member is subject to a county tax and call the Department to verify the county's tax rate.

Column G. The amount of pro rata pass-through credit available to each composite member is limited to the respective amount of tax calculated in column D.

Insert only the total state and county liabilities and passthrough credits of those nonresident partners included in the composite return to the appropriate lines on Form IT-65.

Note: A federal Schedule K-1 for each partner is not required to be attached but must be made available for inspection upon request by the Department.

If you have any questions you may contact the Corporate Income Tax Section: (317) 615-2662.

Worksheet for Partnership Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits

Use this worksheet to compute the entry for line 1 of Form IT-65 and to assist in computing amounts reported on IT-65 Schedule IN K-1. Enter the total distributive share of income from each item as reportable on Form 1065, Schedule K. Do not complete Column B and C entry lines unless the partnership received distributive share or tiered income from other entities.

Distributive Share Amounts: Partnership's Distributive Share of Items	A. Partnership Income All Sources	Pa Es	B. ributions from artnerships/ tates/Trusts verywhere		O: Distributions Attributed to Indiana	
Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities Net income (loss) from rental real estate activities Other net rental income		below distriction incorrection the property from unital partrestates	r for line 14B w total butive share me received by partnership all other non- ary merships, tes and trusts. r for line 15B	Enter for line 14C below, total distributive share income received by the partnership from other partnerships, estates and trusts that were derived from or allocated to		
9a. Net long-term capital gain (loss) Schedule D, Form 1065 10. Net IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) Form 4797 11. Other income (loss) Less allowable deductions for state tax purposes: 12. IRC Section 179 expense deduction 13A. Portion of expenses related to investment portfolio income including investment interest expense and other (federal non-itemized) deductions		Indiana. Enter for line 15C an amount equal to the Indiana modifications to Adjusted Gross Income attributed to Indiana.				
 13B. Other information from line 20 of federal K-1 related to investment interest and expenses not listed elsewhere 14. Carry total on line 14A to Form IT-65 line 1, on front page of 	14A	14B	V	14 C	V	
return			15 C			
Net other Indiana adjusted gross income distributions from p and trusts (add line 14C and 15C)	16 C					

See page 14 for instructions on completing the Composite Adjusted Indiana Gross Income Tax Return. A list of pass-through credits appears on pages 19 - 21.

Worksheet for Attributing Partnership Income for Unitary Corporate Partners

Use the worksheet whenever partnership income is being distributed to a corporate partner having a unitary relationship with the partnership. A unitary business relationship means maintaining business activities or operations that are of mutual benefit, dependent upon, or contributory to one another in transacting business between a corporate partner and the partnership. Unity may be established whenever there is unity of operation and use evidenced by centralized management or executive force, centralized purchasing, advertising, accounting, or other controlled interaction between a corporate partner and the partnership.

If a corporate partner and a partnership maintain a unitary business relationship as described above, the partnership distribution shall be distributed to the partner without any apportionment by the partnership. If the partner derives income from sources both within and outside Indiana and is required to apportion its income, the partner's apportionment factor's shall include the partner's proportionate share of the partnership apportionment factors.

Use the following table to show apportionment factor's values from the partnership assigned to the unitary corporate partner. Partnerships deriving income from sources both within and outside Indiana or having any corporate partners must complete the IT-65 Apportionment Schedule E.

Enter partner's pro rata amounts as determined by the partnership entity's completed IT-65 Apportionment Schedule E. Duplicate this worksheet for each corporate partner. (These amounts are to be included with the corporate partner's own apportionment factors).

IT-65 Apportionment	Prop	erty Factors	Pay	roll Factors		Receipts Factors
Schedule E:						
Total from Indiana Sources	Line 1A		Line 2A		Line 3A	
Total from All States	Line 1B		Line 2B		Line 3B	

IT-65 Schedule E State Form 49179 (R4/8-05)

Indiana Department of Revenue **Apportionment of Income for Indiana**

Tax Year 2005

Nar	ne of Partnership								Federal	Identification	on Nur	nber	000
В				1 1 11			(7	Α				0.1.1.1	F 7)
The	following information must be submitted by all p	partnerships having income from so	ources				na . (II		-	on entities ii	iust us		
Par	t I - Apportionment of Adjusted Gros	ss Income			Column A Total				Column B al Within a	nd		Column C Indiana	
	Property Factor - Average value of owned prop			Wit	hin India	ına		Out	side India	na		Percentag	e
1.	end of the tax year. (Value of real and tangible p												
	(a) Property reported on federal return (average	value for tax year)											
	(b) Fully depreciated assets still in use at cost (as	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
	(c) Inventories, including work in progress (aver												
	(d) Other tangible personal property (average va	-											
	(e) Rented property (8 times the annual net renta	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
	Total Property Values: Add lines 1(a) through 1		1A				1B				1C .		%
		(-)	111				10				10		
2.	Payroll Factor - Wages, salaries, commissions, employees included in the return. If the amount agree with the total compensation reported for the salaries of	reported in column A does not											
	attach a detailed explanation.												
	Total Payroll Value:		2A				2B				2C .		_ %
3.	Receipts Factor (less returns and allowances) - gross business income. Do not use non-unitary p apportioned income that must be separately reportials delivered or shipped to Indiana: (a) Shipped from within Indiana	artnership income or previously rted as allocated income.											
	(b) Shipped from outside Indiana												
	Sales shipped from Indiana to: (c) The United States Government												
	(d) Purchasers in a state where the taxpayer is not (under P.L. 86-272)												
	(e) Interest income and other receipts from exter	nding credit attributed to Indiana											
	(f)Other gross business receipts not previously	=											
	Total Receipts: Add column A lines 3 (a) through 3 ((f) and enter in line 3A;	3A				3B				-		
	enter all receipts in line 3B, column B		011				O.D						
4.	Summary - Apportionment of Income for Indi		-\4			0/							
	(a) Receipts Percentage for factor 3 above: Divid	le 3A by 3B, enter result here:	a)1 _		· — —	⁹⁰ X 20	0% (2.0) double-w	eighted ad	justment	4a	·	%
	(b) Total Percents: Add percentages entered in l	ines 1C, 2C and 4a of column C. En	nter su	m							4b	·	%
	(c) Indiana Apportionment Percentage: Divide	e line 4b by 4 if all three factors are	presen	t (enter he	ere and c	arry to line	4 on Fo	rm IT-65)			4c		%
NO	OTE: If either property or payroll factor for colum	nn B is absent, divide line 4b by 3.	If the	receipts fa	ctor (3B) is absent,	you mu	st divide li	ne 4b by 2	2. See instru	uctions	on page 1:	5.
_													
Pa	rt II - Business / Other Income Que	stionnaire											
1.	List all business locations where the partnership	has operations/other partnership in	terests	and indic	ate type	of activities	. This s	ection mus	st be comp	leted - attac	h addit	ional sheet	s listing
	business activities and locations in other state	es.											
(a)	Location (b)	Nature of Business Activity			ccepts (d)Registere do Busine					(D.Y.		erty in State	
	City and State	at Location		Yes	No		No	Yes	No	(f) Leased Yes	No	(g)Own Yes	No No
2	Briefly describe the nature of Indiana business	activities including the exect title	and n	ringinal h	ucinoss s	ativity of a	ny otho	r nortnorch	in in whic	h this port	norchi	has an in	torost
۷.	briefly describe the nature of indiana business	activities, including the exact the	and p	inicipai o	usiness a	ctivity of a	ny ouic	partificisii	np m wmc	ii uns part	nersin	o nas an m	icicsi.
3.	Indicate any other partnership in which you ha	ve a unitary or general partnership	relati	onship:									
				•									
4.	Briefly describe the nature of activities of sales	s personnel operating and soliciting	g busir	ness in Inc	liana:								
5.	Do Indiana receipts for line 3A include all sale		J.S. Go	vernment	; or (2) 1	ocations wl	nere this	partnersh	ip's only	activity in tl	he		
	state of the purchaser consists of the mere solic If no, please explain: (a)	itation of orders? Yes No											
6.	List here source of any directly allocated incom	ne from other partnerships, estates	and tru	ists not in	this par	tnership's a	pportion	ed tax bas	e:				

Instructions for IT-65 Schedule E Apportionment of Income for Indiana

Complete the apportionment of income schedule whenever the partnership has income derived from sources both within and outside Indiana and has any nonresident or corporate partners. The income attributed to Indiana must be determined by a three-factor apportionment formula. The Department will not accept returns filed for adjusted gross income tax purposes on the separate accounting method.

This apportionment formula must be used unless written permission from the Department is granted. Also see 45 IAC 3.1-1-153, adjusted gross tax treatment for unitary corporate partners.

Note: Interstate transportation companies should consult Schedule E-7 for details concerning apportionment of income.

Part I - Apportionment of Adjusted Gross Income

1. Property Factor: The property factor is a fraction. The numerator is the average value during the tax year of real and tangible personal property used within Indiana (plus value of rented property), and the denominator is the average value during the tax year of such property everywhere.

The average value of property shall be determined by averaging the values of the beginning and the end of the tax period. (Beginning value + ending value divided by 2 = "average value.") If the values have fluctuated, the averaging of monthly values may be necessary to reflect the average value of the property for the tax period. If, in the calculation of the property factor, the average values of properties are composed of a combination of values, attach a schedule showing how these average values were calculated. For example, the use of original cost for owned properties plus the value of rental or leased facilities based upon a capitalization of rents paid, which cannot be checked against the balance sheet or the profit and loss statement, must be supported. Property owned by the taxpayer is valued at eight (8) times the net annual rental rate.

Total Property Values

Complete appropriate lines for both within Indiana and everywhere. Add lines (a) through (e) in columns A and B. Divide sum on line 1A by the sum from line 1B. Multiply by 100 and enter the percent on line 1C. Round the percentage to the nearest second decimal place (e.g., 16.02%).

2. Payroll Factor: The payroll factor is a fraction. The numerator is the total wages, salaries, and other compensation paid to employees in Indiana and the denominator is the total of such compensation for services rendered for the business everywhere. Normally, the Indiana payroll will match the unemployment compensation reports filed with the state as determined under the Model Unemployment Compensation Act. Compensation is paid in Indiana if: (a) the individual's service is performed entirely within Indiana; (b) the individual's service performed outside the state is incidental to the individual's service within Indiana; or (c) some of the service

is performed in Indiana <u>and</u> (1) the base of operations, or if there is no base of operations, the place where the service is directed or controlled is in Indiana; or (2) the base of operations or the place where the service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this state. Payments to independent contractors and others not classified as employees are not included in the factor. That portion of an employee's salary directly contributed to a Section 401K plan should be in the factor; however, the employer's matching contribution should not be included.

Total Payroll Value

Enter payroll values on lines 2A and 2B. Divide the total on line 2A by the total from line 2B. Multiply by 100 and enter the percent on line 2C. Round the percentage to the nearest second decimal place.

3. Receipts Factor: The receipts factor is a fraction. The numerator is the total receipts of the partnership in Indiana during the tax year. The denominator is the total receipts of the partnership everywhere during the tax year. This factor is double-weighted in the apportionment formula. All gross receipts of the partnership which are not subject to allocation are to be included in this factor. Do not include any previously apportioned income or any partnership distribution. The numerator of the receipts factor must include all sales made in Indiana, sales made from Indiana to the U.S. Government, and sales made from Indiana to a state not having jurisdiction to tax the activities of the seller. The numerator will also contain intangible income attributed to Indiana including interest from consumer and commercial loans, installment sales contracts and credit and debit cards as prescribed under IC 6-3-2-2.2.

Total receipts include gross sales of real and tangible personal property less returns and allowances. Sales of tangible personal property are in Indiana if the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within Indiana regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of sale, or the property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in Indiana, and the partnership is not subject to tax in the state of the purchaser.

Sales or receipts not specifically assigned above shall be assigned as follows: (1) gross receipts from the sale, rental, or lease of real property are in Indiana if the real property is located in Indiana; (2) gross receipts from the rental, lease, or licensing the use of tangible personal property are in Indiana if the property is in Indiana. If property was both within and outside Indiana during the tax year, the gross receipts are considered in Indiana to the extent the property was used in Indiana; (3) gross receipts from intangible personal property are in Indiana if the partnership has economic presence in Indiana and such property has not acquired a business situs elsewhere. Interest income and other receipts from loans or installment sales contracts that are primarily secured by or deal with real or tangible personal property are attributable to Indiana if the security or sale property is located in Indiana; consumer loans not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributable to this state if the loan is made to an Indiana resident; and commercial loans and installment obligations not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributable to Indiana if the proceeds of the loan are to be applied in Indiana. Interest income, merchant discounts, travel and entertainment credit card receivables and credit card holder's fees are attributable to the state where the card charges and fees are regularly billed. Receipts from the performance of fiduciary and other services are attributable to the state where the benefits of the services are consumed. Receipts from the issuance of traveler's checks, money orders, or United States savings bonds are attributable to the state where those items are purchased. Receipts in the form of dividends from investments are attributable to Indiana if the commercial domicile is in Indiana; and (4) gross receipts from the performance of services are in Indiana if the services are performed in this state. If such services are performed partly within and partly outside Indiana, a portion of the gross receipts from performance of the services shall be attributed to Indiana based upon the ratio the direct costs incurred in Indiana bear to the total direct costs of the services, unless the services are otherwise directly attributed to Indiana according to IC 6-3-2-2.2.

Sales to the United States Government: The United States Government is the purchaser when it makes direct payment to the seller. A sale to the United States Government of tangible personal property is in Indiana if it is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, or other place of storage in Indiana. See above rules for sales other than tangible personal property if such sales are made to the United States Government.

Other gross receipts under (f) Other, report other gross business receipts not included elsewhere, and pro rata gross receipts from unitary-partnership(s), excluding from the factor that portion of distributive share income derived from a previously apportioned partnership source.

Total Receipts

Complete all lines as indicated. Add receipt factor lines 3(a) through 3(f) in column A, enter total on line 3A. Enter total receipts everywhere on line 3B. See line 4(a) for calculation of the percentage. Round the percentage to the nearest second decimal place.

4. Summary: Apportionment of Income for Indiana

- (a) Divide sum on line 3A by the total from line 3B. Multiply by 100 to arrive at a percentage rounded to the nearest second decimal place. Enter the quotient on the 4(a)1 space provided and multiply by the 200% (2.0) double weight adjustment. Enter the product on line 4a of column C.
- (b) Add entries on lines 1C, 2C, and 4a of column C. Enter the sum of the percentages on line 4b.
- (c) Divide the total percentage entered on line 4b by 4. Enter the average Indiana apportionment percentage (round to the nearest second decimal place) on line 4c and carry to line 4 of Form IT-65.

The property and payroll factors are each valued as a factor of 1 in the apportionment of income formula. The receipts factor is valued as a factor of 2. The combined three-factor denominator equals 4. When there is a total absence of one of these factors for column B, you must divide the sum of the percentages by the number of the remaining factor values present in the apportionment formula.

Part II - Business/Other Income Questionnaire

Complete all applicable questions in this section. If income is apportioned, list (a) all business locations where the partnership has operations. Indicate (b) the nature of the business activity at each location, including whether a location (c) accepts orders in that state; (d) is registered to do business in that state, or (e) files income tax returns in other states, and whether property in the other states is (f) owned or (g) leased.

You must attach the completed IT-65 Schedule E, Apportionment of Income to your return.

Pass-through Tax Credits

Each partner is allowed a pro rata share of the income tax credits available to the partnership. Each partner's share of an available credit is reported on IT-65 Schedule IN K-1, line 14, and must be supported by attaching the properly completed tax credit schedule or form to the partnership's return. The partners may claim their allowable portion of Indiana credits on their respective annual income tax returns: Form IT-40, IT-40PNR or IT-41.

Note: Enterprise zone credits may not be applied against the S corporation's withholding, composite or use tax liabilities on Form IT-20S.

Coal Combustion Product Tax Credit - IC 6-3.1-25.2 provides for a coal combustion product credit against adjusted gross income tax. A coal combustion product is the byproduct resulting from the combustion of coal in a facility located in Indiana. A manufacturer that obtains and uses coal combustion products for the manufacturing of recycled components and is a new business is eligible for the credit. An existing business that manufactures recycled components, and increases the acquisitions of coal combustion products by ten (10) percent over the average amount obtained in the previous three (3) years is also eligible for the credit.

The credit is equal to \$2 per ton of coal combustion products used by the manufacturer and applies to the additional amount of coal combustion products used by the manufacturer as approved by the Center for Coal Technology Research. Attach Form CCP-100 to the return.

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit - A partnership is entitled to an income tax credit, provided under IC 6-3.1-16-7.5(b), on qualified expenditures made for rehabilitation of historic property. If the corporation has no state income tax liability, the shareholders are entitled to claim, as a pass-through, their share of credit. The Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology administers this program, and may be contacted at 402 W. Washington St., Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, or call (317) 232-1646.

Indiana Research Expense Tax Credit - Effective beginning July 1, 2005, Indiana qualified research expense credit is equal to ten (10) percent of the partnership's increased Indiana qualified research expense. Schedule IT-20REC must be attached.

Individual Development Account Tax Credit - A tax credit is available equal to fifty (50) percent of the contribution, if not less than \$100 and not more than \$50,000, which is made to a Community Development Corporation participating in an Individual Development Account program.

The amount of total credits allowed per fiscal year is limited to \$200,000 per state fiscal year. Applications for the credit are filed through the Community Development Corporation using Form IDA-10/20. The organization must have an approved program number from the Housing Finance Authority, 30 S. Meridian St., Suite 1000, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit - Enter the allowable income tax credit from pre-approved Form NC-20. For further information, refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #22. Attach Form NC-20 if claiming this credit.

Prison Investment Tax Credit - An income tax credit is allowed under IC 6-3.1-6 for amounts invested in Indiana prisons to create jobs for prisoners. The amount is limited to fifty (50) percent of the investment in a qualified project approved by the Department of Corrections, plus twenty-five (25) percent of the wages paid to inmates. Effective January 1, 2002, pass-through entities are eligible for the credit.

Voluntary Remediation Tax Credit - IC 6-3.1-23 provides a credit for qualified investments involving the remediation of a brownfield. Effective: January 1, 2005, the credit is limited to the lesser of a taxpayer's state tax liability for all listed taxes, \$200,000, or one hundred (100) percent of the qualified investment up to \$100,000 and fifty (50) percent of the qualified investment that exceeds \$100,000. The Department of Environmental Management shall share administrative duties with the Indiana Development Finance Authority, which shall certify the project.

The total amount of credits that may be granted in each state fiscal year is limited to \$2 million and must be claimed in a taxable year that begins before December 31, 2007, excluding carry-forwards. Carryover of prior unused credit may be carried back only one (1) year **or** carry forward up to five (5) years.

Form VRTC-10/20 is used to file an application for approval and to claim this credit following certification of the project.

For information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for the following credits, contact: Indiana Economic Development Corporation, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8900; web address: www.iedc.in.gov/

Blended Biodiesel Tax Credits - IC 6-3.1-27 provides a state tax credit for a taxpayer that produces biodiesel at a facility located in Indiana and is approved by Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC). The credit is equal to \$1 per gallon of biodiesel produced in Indiana and used to produce blended biodiesel.

A second credit is provided for a producer of blended biodiesel at a facility located in Indiana certified by the IEDC. The credit is equal to \$.02 per gallon of blended biodiesel produced in Indiana. The total credits for all taxpayers in all taxable years may not exceed \$3 million.

The unused amount of credits may be carried forward up to six (6) taxable years. See Income Tax Information Bulletin # 91 for further information. A copy of approved Form BD-100 must be attached to the return.

Capital Investment Tax Credit - Effective January 1, 2001, a pass-through entity is eligible for a capital investment cost tax credit provided by IC 6-3.1-13.5 based on certain qualified capital investments made in Shelby County. The credit, if certified by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, is equal to fourteen (14) percent of the amount of the approved qualified investment and is ratable over a seven (7) year period.

Community Revitalization Enhancement District Credit -

Pass-through entities are eligible for a state and local income tax liability credit for a qualified investment for redevelopment or rehabilitation of property within a community revitalization enhancement district. The expenditure must be approved by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation before it is made. The credit is equal to twenty-five (25) percent of the qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

The taxpayer can assign the credit to a lessee who remains subject to the same requirements. The assignment must be in writing and any consideration may not exceed the value of the part of the credit assigned. Both parties must report the assignment on their state income tax return for the year of assignment.

EDGE Program and Job Retention Credits - IC 6-3.1-13 allows the Economic Development for a Growing Economy (EDGE) program to include projects for job retention and job creation in Indiana. The job retention criteria require that the applicant employ at least 200 (75 effective July 1, 2005) employees. The average compensation must exceed the county average by five (5) percent, and the local communities affected must contribute \$1.50 of incentives for every \$3 of tax credit provided. Effective July 1, 2005, the local match is determined by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation.

The aggregate amount of credits awarded for projects to retain existing jobs in Indiana is capped at \$5 million per year and is extended through June 30, 2007. An agreement for awarding job retention credits must be approved by the state budget agency.

A taxpayer must claim the credit with all information that the Department of Revenue determines necessary for the calculation of the credit on the annual state tax return or return(s) prescribed by the Department.

EDGE credit is claimed as a refundable credit on line 9.

Enterprise Zone Employment Expense Tax Credit - A passthrough entity (partnership doing business in a zone) located in a zone is eligible for the enterprise zone credit for increased wages in the zone. The credit is equal to the lesser of ten (10) percent of the cost of wages paid only to those newly hired (after December 31, 1998) employees who live in a zone during the tax year, or product of \$1,500 times the number of new qualified employees who live in a zone.

Credit is calculated on Schedule EZ - Part 2, which is available upon request from the Department. Attach the completed schedule to Form IT-65. Report each partner's pro rata share of the credit on line 16 of Schedule IN K-1.

Enterprise Zone Investment Cost Credit - A partnership may be entitled to an Enterprise Zone Investment Cost Credit provided under IC 6-3.1-10-4 for a qualified investment made in a designated zone *located in Vigo County, Indiana*.

Enterprise Zone Loan Interest Tax Credit - A pass-through entity is eligible for the Enterprise Zone Loan Interest Tax Credit. The credit is equal to five (5) percent of the interest earned from qualified loans during the tax year made to entities that use the proceeds for conducting business activities located in enterprise zones. The pass-through entity claiming a loan interest tax credit must pay a registration fee, provide additional assistance to urban enterprise associations required of zone businesses, and meet requirements adopted by the Enterprise Zone Board.

Credit is calculated on Schedule LIC, which is available upon request from the Department. Attach the completed schedule to Form IT-65. Report each partner's pro rata share of the credit of line 16 of Schedule IN K-1.

Ethanol Production Tax Credit - IC 6-3.1-28 provides an ethanol production tax credit for a facility located in Indiana, with a capacity to produce 40 million gallons of ethanol per year, and the facility increases its capacity by at least 40 million gallons per year.

A taxpayer is entitled to a credit of \$.125 per gallon of ethanol produced at the Indiana facility. If the amount of the credit exceeds the taxpayer's state tax liability, the excess may be carried forward. To receive the credit, the taxpayer must submit to the Department documentation for credit calculation and copy of Certificate of Qualified Facility issued by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation.

See Income Tax Information Bulletin # 93 for further information. A copy of approved Form EP-100 must be attached to the return.

Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit - IC 6-3.1-26 provides for the Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit administered by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IEDC) The state income tax credit is for qualified investments, which include the purchase of new telecommunications, production, manufacturing, fabrication, processing, refining, or finishing equipment. It also includes costs associated with the modernization of the above equipment. Qualified investments include onsite infrastructure improvements, construction costs, retooling existing machinery and equipment, and costs associated with special purpose buildings and foundations.

The credit shall only be granted for the amount of the qualified investment that is directly related to expanding the workforce in Indiana. The credit is the lesser of thirty (30) percent (ten (10) percent effective May 15, 2005) of the amount of the qualified investment made by the taxpayer in Indiana, or the taxpayer's state tax liability growth. The IEDC determines the unused credit forward period. PL 81-2004 extends the Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit until December 31, 2007.

The taxpayer is required to submit to the Department a copy of the certificate from the IEDC verifying the amount of tax credit for the taxable year.

Military Base Investment Cost Tax Credit - IC 6-3.1-11.6, effective January 1, 2005, provides an income tax credit for a qualified investment in a business located in a military base, a military base reuse area, an economic development area, or a military base recovery site. The amount of the credit depends on the type of business, the number of jobs created, and the amount of the investment. The maximum amount of the credit may not exceed thirty (30) percent of the investment.

To receive credit, the taxpayer must submit to the Department documentation of qualified investment and certification of the percentage credit by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation.

Military Base Recovery Tax Credit - A state tax credit is available for rehabilitation of real property located in military base facilities designated by the state Enterprise Zone Board. A claimant may also be a lessee of property in a military base recovery site and assigned part of the tax credit based upon the owner's or developer's qualified investment within a military recovery site.

Rerefined Lubricated Oil Facility Tax Credit - A pass-through entity may be eligible, as determined by the Indiana Economic Development Corporation, for a state tax credit against its income and sales and use tax liabilities. The credit is based on a percentage of the real and personal property taxes paid by an entity that processes rerefined lubrication oil as defined in IC 6-3.1-22.2. If the business entity has no adjusted gross income or sales and use tax liabilities the shareholders are entitled to claim, as a pass-through, their share of the credit. Contact: Economic Development Division, (317) 232-5297.

Venture Capital Investment Tax Credit - IC 6-3.1-24 provides a Venture Capital Investment Tax Credit to a taxpayer that provides qualified investment capital to a qualified Indiana business. The credit may be applied against the taxpayer's total state tax liability for sales, use, adjusted gross income, financial institutions and insurance premium taxes.

A taxpayer desiring to receive the venture capital investment tax credit must apply to the Indiana Economic Development Corporation for a certification that the proposed investment would qualify for a credit. For a taxpayer to receive the credit, the investment capital must be provided to the qualified business within two (2) years after the certification of the investment plan. Upon proof of a taxpayer's investment, the Indiana Economic Development Corporation shall issue a qualified investment capital certification to the taxpayer eligible for the credit.

Annual Public Hearing

In accordance with the Indiana Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Indiana Department of Revenue will conduct an annual public hearing on Monday, June 12, 2006. Please come and share your ideas on how the Department can better administer Indiana tax laws. The hearing will be held at 9 a.m., in the Indiana Government Center South, Conference Center - Room 5, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. If you are unable to attend, please submit your concerns in writing to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Commissioner's Office, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204.

Instructions for Completing Indiana Form DB020W-NR

Use this form (if you have not established a separate nonresident withholding account) to remit Indiana state income tax withholding on annual income distributions to nonresident shareholders, nonresident partners or nonresident beneficiaries of trusts and estates. Also, include county income tax withholding for an Indiana tax-adopting county if on January 1 of the tax year this was the nonresident's principal place of business or employment. If already registered as a nonresident withholding agent, use the designated Form WH-1 (Indiana Withholding Tax Voucher).

Payment is generally due within thirty (30) days following the end of the tax year, or quarter (if the liability for a quarterly period exceeds \$150). However, if an entity pays or credits amounts to its nonresident shareholders, partners or beneficiaries one time each year, the withholding payment is due on or before the fifteenth (15) day of the third (3) month after the end of the taxable year. **Caution:** This form will establish a separate nonresident withholding account followed by a letter requesting any additional information needed to complete the registration.

- Complete Form DB020W-NR by entering the assigned Indiana taxpayer identification number. Indicate the withholding liability reporting period by entering a sixdigit number corresponding to the ending month and year in the blocks provided, e.g., |1|2||2|0|0|5, |0|6||2|0|0|6|
- Enter full name and address in the space provided.
- Line A: Enter the withholding tax paid with this return for the tax period indicated. Do not include penalty and interest if paying late. The Department will calculate and bill for penalty and interest if payment is received after due date.

- Line B: Enter the total withholding tax due for the ending tax period indicated. Do not include penalty or interest. If remittance is equal to the total amount due, the amount reported on A and B should be the same.
- Sign and date the form. List daytime telephone number.
 Enter federal identification number for prompt processing of this form. Upon proper registration, the Department will mail an Indiana nonresident withholding return coupon(s) for the next tax year for use in filing the required monthly, quarterly or annual withholding returns.

Note: Form WH-3 (Annual Withholding Reconciliation and Transmittal Form) and state copies of Form WH-18 (Indiana Miscellaneous Withholding Tax Statement) must be filed annually on or before the end of February. The Department may permit an entity paying or crediting amounts to its nonresidents only one time each year an extension of time to file Form WH-3, until March 15 following the close of the calendar year in which the taxable year ends. However, the payment of withholding tax on the one time annual distribution is required to have been remitted (and the withholding statement provided to the payee) 2 1/2 months after the end of the entity's taxable year.

An extension of time to file Form WH-3 may be requested if the information on the distributive share of income reportable on Form WH-18 is not available by the due date. However, an extension of time to file Form WH-3 does not extend the time to pay withholding tax due on Forms WH-1 or DB020W-NR.

If you have any questions regarding this form or the withholding tax, please call the Indiana Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Services Division (317) 233-4016.



FORM DB020W-NR

Payment of Indiana Withholding Tax for Nonresident Shareholders, Partners, or Beneficiaries of Trusts and Estates

Indiana Taxpayer Identification Number:	TAX PERI	OD ENDING: Y Y Y (Code-Dept. Use Only)					
TAXPAYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:	A						
NAME	_	TOTALAMOUNT OF PAYMENT					
STREETCITY	В.						
STATE ZIP CODE	_	TOTALAMOUNT DUE					
ENTER YOUR FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: IS THIS A ONE 1 DISTRIBUTION?		DO NOT SEND CASH MAKE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER IN U.S. FUNDS ABLE TO THE: INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE					
X AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE		MAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF					
DATE DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER	()	REVENUE P.O. BOX 6197 INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46206-6197					
DO NOT USE THIS FORM FOR REPORTING PAYROLL WITHHOLDING TAX							

Reminders

- 1. Complete the partnership's identification section.
- 2. List name of the Indiana county; place "O.O.S." in the county box to indicate an out-of-state business operation.
- 3. Partnerships filing on a fiscal year basis must enter their tax year beginning and ending dates.
- 4. Composite return must be filed on Schedule IT-65COMP.
- 5. Attach the first four pages of the U.S. Partnership Return of Income, Form 1065 or Form1065-B.
- 6. Use Form DB020W-NR (for an initial payment) or designated Form WH-1 to pay withholding tax on income distributions to nonresident partners.

For other Indiana Department of Revenue Forms:

Internet Web Address - www.in.gov/dor/

Our homepage provides access to forms, information bulletins and directives, tax publications, e-mail, and various filing options.

Tax Forms Order Line - (317) 615-2581